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1103

Year **1103** (**MCIII**) was a common year starting on Thursday (link will display the full calendar) of the Julian calendar.

Millennium:	2nd millennium
Centuries:	11th century · **12th century** · 13th century
Decades:	1080s · 1090s · **1100s** · 1110s · 1120s
Years:	1100 · 1101 · 1102 · **1103** · 1104 · 1105 · 1106

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1103 in various calendars

Gregorian calendar	1103 *MCIII*
Ab urbe condita	1856
Armenian calendar	552 ԹՎ ՇԾԲ
Assyrian calendar	5853
Balinese saka calendar	1024–1025
Bengali calendar	510
Berber calendar	2053
English Regnal year	3 Hen. 1 – 4 Hen. 1
Buddhist calendar	1647
Burmese calendar	465
Byzantine calendar	6611–6612
Chinese calendar	壬午年 (Water Horse) 3799 or 3739 — *to* — 癸未年 (Water Goat) 3800 or 3740
Coptic calendar	819–820
Discordian	2269

Events

By place

Levant

- Spring – Bohemond I, Norman prince of Antioch, is released from Seljuk imprisonment at Niksar, after a ransom is paid of 100,000 gold pieces. During his absence, Tancred (Bohemond's nephew) attacks the Byzantines, and re-capture the cities of Tarsus, Adana and Mamistra in Cilicia. Tancred is deprived of his lordship by Bohemond's return, and is rewarded with a small fief within the Principality of Antioch.[1]
- The Crusaders under Raymond IV (**Saint-Gilles**) invade the Beqaa Valley and capture Tortosa to isolate Tripoli. Raymond expands towards the Orontes River, and begins to build a castle on the Mons Peregrinus ("Pilgrim's Mountain") which helps in the Siege of Tripoli (see 1102). Emperor Alexios I (**Komnenos**) supports the Crusaders by sending a Byzantine fleet (ten ships) to blockade the port of Tripoli.[2]

- Summer – The Crusaders led by Bohemond I and Joscelin of Courtenay raid the territory of Aleppo to gain supplies. They capture the town of Muslimiyah, and extract a large tribute. Sultan Fakhr al-Mulk Radwan, the Seljuk ruler of Aleppo, agrees to pay 7,000 gold pieces and ten horses to the Crusaders while Bohemond agrees to release all Seljuk prisoners captured at Muslimiyah.[3]

Europe

- August 24 – King Magnus III (**Barefoot**) is killed in battle with the Ulaid in Ulster. Sigurd Jorsalfare, Øystein Magnusson and Olaf Magnusson succeed him as joint kings of Norway.

England

- April 27 – Anselm, archbishop of Canterbury, goes again in exile after a dispute with King Henry I over the appointment of bishops and abbots into important Church positions.
- August 5 – Queen Matilda of Scotland, wife of Henry I, gives birth to their first son William Adelin at Winchester. They already have a daughter, Princess Matilda (or **Maude**).

China

- Li Jie, Chinese government minister, publishes his *Yingzao Fashi* technical treatise on Chinese architecture, during the reign of Emperor Hui Zong of the Song Dynasty.

By topic

Religion

- The Scandinavian city of Lund in the Swedish province of Scania becomes a see of the Catholic Church, namely the Archdiocese of Lund (approximate date).

Births

- February 24 – Toba, emperor of Japan (d. 1156)
- March 24 – Yue Fei, Chinese general and poet (d. 1142)
- August 5 – William Adelin, duke of Normandy (d. 1120)
- Adeliza of Louvain (or **Adelicia**), queen of England (d. 1151)
- Aénor de Châtellerault, duchess of Aquitaine (d. 1130)

calendar	
Ethiopian calendar	1095–1096
Hebrew calendar	4863–4864
Hindu calendars	
- *Vikram Samvat*	1159–1160
- *Shaka Samvat*	1024–1025
- *Kali Yuga*	4203–4204
Holocene calendar	11103
Igbo calendar	103–104
Iranian calendar	481–482
Islamic calendar	496–497
Japanese calendar	Kōwa 5 (康和５年)
Javanese calendar	1008–1009
Julian calendar	1103 *MCIII*
Korean calendar	3436
Minguo calendar	809 before ROC 民前809年
Nanakshahi calendar	−365
Seleucid era	1414/1415 AG
Thai solar calendar	1645–1646
Tibetan calendar	阳水马年 (male Water-Horse) 1229 or 848 or 76 — *to* — 阴水羊年 (female Water-Goat) 1230 or 849 or 77

- Alfonso I, count of Tripoli and Toulouse (d. 1148)
- Henry II, margrave of the Saxon Ostmark (d. 1123)
- Rögnvald Kali Kolsson, Norwegian earl (d. 1158)
- Vsevolod of Pskov, Kievan prince (approximate date)
- Wivina, French Benedictine abbess (d. 1168)

Bohemond I of Antioch (c. 1054–1111)

Deaths

- January 17 – Frutolf of Michelsberg, German monk
- March 18 – Sybilla of Conversano, Norman duchess
- July 10 – Eric I (**the Good**), king of Denmark
- August 24 – Magnus III (**Barefoot**), king of Norway (b. 1073)
- October 19 – Humbert II (**the Fat**), count of Savoy (b. 1065)
- Al-Hakim al-Munajjim, Persian Nizari missionary
- Boedil Thurgotsdatter (or **Bodil**), Danish queen
- Ebles II, French nobleman (House of Montdidier)
- Henry I (**the Elder**), German nobleman (House of Wettin)
- Isaac Alfasi, Algerian Talmudist and posek (b. 1013)
- Manegold of Lautenbach, German priest (b. 1030)
- Osbern FitzOsbern, bishop of Exeter (b. 1032)
- Sibylla of Burgundy, duchess of Burgundy (b. 1065)
- William Firmatus, Norman hermit and pilgrim (b. 1026)

References

1. Steven Runciman (1951). *A History of the Crusades. Vol II: The Kingdom of Jerusalem*, pp. 31–32. ISBN 978-0-241-29876-3.
2. Steven Runciman (1951). *A History of the Crusades. Vol II: The Kingdom of Jerusalem*, pp. 47–48. ISBN 978-0-241-29876-3.
3. Steven Runciman (1951). *A History of the Crusades. Vol II: The Kingdom of Jerusalem*, p. 32. ISBN 978-0-241-29876-3.

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